

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 28.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY  
**SMITH AND BICKLEY,**  
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in either case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

War Department, July 14, 1814.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1816, within the states, territories and districts following viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinity, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as may be necessary, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.

### A CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Jasper D. Rice of Jessamine county, has obtained my bond for eighty dollars payable in six months from the 20th July, in a deceptive and fraudulent manner, having sold me an unsound horse for a sound one. Therefore, this is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on it, as I will not pay it until compelled by law.

NELSON TURNER.  
August 2, 1814. 32-3p

WANTED TO HIRE,  
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, to wait in a house.

32-4t. Enquire of the Printers.

## State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

### GRAND MASONIC LOTTERY,

For erecting a Masonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, (the next Lottery of importance to be drawn in Baltimore.)

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	-	\$ 40,000
1	-	20,000
5	-	10,000
7	-	5,000
20	-	1,000
25	-	500
100	-	50
1000	-	20
12500	-	12

And not two blanks to a prize—no stationary small prizes.

### Stationary Prizes as follows:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to	1st drawn on the 20th day	1st drawn on the 20th day
\$5000	do 21st,	1000
500	do 22d,	5000
do 2d,	do 23d,	1000
do 3d,	do 24th,	5000
do 4th,	do 25th,	1000
do 5th,	do 26th,	5000
do 6th,	do 27th,	1000
do 7th,	do 28th,	5000
do 8th,	do 29th,	1000
do 9th,	do 30th,	5000
do 10th,	do 31st,	1000
do 11th,	do 32d,	5000
do 12th,	do 33d,	1000
do 13th,	do 34th,	5000
do 14th,	do 35th,	1000
do 15th,	do 36th,	5000
do 16th,	do 37th,	1000
do 17th,	do 38th,	5000
do 18th,	do 39th,	1000
do 19th,	do 40th,	5000

At least 600 tickets to be drawn each day.  
Present price of Tickets, \$10, and halves, quarters and eights, in proportion.

### SCHEME OF THE

### Liberty Engine House Lottery.

Which will begin drawing early this Fall.		
2 Prizes of	-	\$20,000
1	-	10,000
1	-	5,000
1	-	3,000
1	-	2,000
4	-	1,000
10	-	500
20	-	200
30	-	100
50	-	50
97	-	20
980	-	6

Only 27000 tickets—not two blanks to a prize. Tickets \$5 each.

Orders for Tickets or shares, addressed to

### J. ROBINSON,

State Lottery Office, 96, Market st. Baltimore, will always meet the most prompt attention—foreign notes, prizes in other lotteries, or approved promissory notes, taken in payment for tickets.

Said Robinson publishes weekly for the use of his customers, and sends it to them gratis, a paper containing a list of all the drawings in all the lotteries he is engaged in, by which adventurers at a distance may examine their tickets as drawn—to persons who do not purchase tickets of Robinson, two dollars a year is charged for the paper. Postmasters who receive order for tickets, are also entitled to it gratis.

The Trinity Church and Hospitable Lotteries have finished their drawings, and the Washington Monument will finish next week. Persons holding prizes, may receive the cash by forwarding them to the State Lottery Office.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell that part of his property lying on Main street, Lexington, Ky. 27 feet front, extending back 80 feet to a ten feet alley, and bordering on said alley 27 feet. There are two Stores on said ground; the situation for business is matchless, and the only property that can be purchased on that street. Terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living on Russell's road, near Lexington. A small invoice of Goods for sale, amount \$1600, on a liberal credit.

DANIEL WHITE  
N. B.—I want to purchase a Negro Boy of good character, aged from 18 to 21, accustomed to country work, ploughing, gardening and wagon driving—for such, a generous price will be given. I also want to sell a negro boy about 20 years of age, stout built, active and strong, fit for any kind of work.  
D. W.  
July 25, 1814. 30-4t

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK BINDERY, to the new house back of Ayres & Plimpton's, silver platers, nearly adjoining Patterson Bain's hatter shop, Main street. In addition to his former stock he has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

### BLANK-BOOK PAPER.

And is prepared to fill any order in his line. Sensible of the many favours bestowed on him since his commencement, he takes this medium of returning his warmest thanks, and assures his customers and others that all work entrusted to him, shall be executed in a manner not to be exceeded in durability, or workmanship, or in expedition, by any in Lexington or elsewhere. Specimens of Bindery can be seen at the book-store of R. C. S. Maccoun and Co. or at the bindery.

Orders left at the Gazette Office, or with James W. Palmer, at the Reporter Office, will meet with the same attention as if left at the bindery.

THOMAS MCALL.  
One or two active lads will be taken as apprentices. Lexington, July 11, 1814.

### FOR SALE—120 ACRES FIRST RATE LAND.

Four miles east of Lexington, lying near the Winchester road—80 acres of prime timber and woodland, the balance well improved and watered. This land being so near Lexington, and the growing value of wood, makes it a desirable object to a purchaser. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and one, two and three years for the balance—for further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN STARKS.  
August 1, 1814. 31-4

## LAWS OF THE U STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT,

For the relief of Isaac Clason.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Isaac Clason, of the city of New-York, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the United States, the sum of eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars sixty-eight cents, in full of the money which has been paid into the treasury by the said Isaac Clason, for duties on a cargo of sugar imported by him into New-York, in August, one thousand eight hundred and five, from Havana; which sugar he exported to Amsterdam in the ship Ambition, in the month of September next following: Provided, That prior to the payment of the above mentioned sum of money to the said Isaac Clason, satisfactory proof be exhibited to the comptroller of the treasury, that the said cargo of sugar was landed in some foreign port or place.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 24, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

To alter the time for holding the District Courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the time heretofore prescribed by law for the sessions of the district court of the United States for the Virginia district, the said court shall hereafter commence its sessions on the following days in each year, that is to say, on the twelfth day of April, and on the fifteenth day of October, in the city of Richmond, and on the first day of May, and on the first day of November, in the borough of Norfolk.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said court, at its sessions to be commenced by virtue of this act, on the twelfth day of April next, in the city of Richmond, and on the first day of May next, in Norfolk, shall have the same right, power and jurisdiction over all actions, suits, process, notices, pleadings, and recognizances, and of all other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, as the said court might or could possess and lawfully exercise, if the sessions of the said court, instead of being commenced on the said 12th day of April next, and the said first day of May next, should have been commenced on the days heretofore prescribed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, all actions, suits, process, notices, pleadings and recognizances, and all other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, returnable to or having in the said court during the session thereof, shall be returnable to and have day in the sessions of the said court as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if at any time the day prescribed by this act for commencing a session of the said court shall be a Sunday, the said court shall commence and hold its session on the following day.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 24, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of George Hamilton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Hamilton who is confined in prison in the county of Washington state of Pennsylvania, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment; Provided, however, that any estate which the said George Hamilton now has, or may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be renewed certain certificates of stock issued by the cashier of the Merchant's Bank of the town of Salem, to Benjamin W. Crowninshield, as guardian of the children of Jacob Crowninshield, which said certificates have been lost. Provided however, That the renewal of the said certificates shall be subject to all the rules and regulations established at the treasury department for the renewal of certificates of funded stock.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

Authorising the president of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New-York, for other lands in the same city or its vicinity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in case the same can in his opinion be done, without disadvantage to the United States, to grant and release to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York, and their successors forever, all the right, title & interest of the United States in and to a certain lot or parcel of land lying in the said city of New-York, and being that parcel of land first described in a deed bearing date the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred & eight signed by Daniel D. Tompkins, John Broom, John Lansing, James Kent & Dewitt Clinton, acting as commissioners under the authority

of the state of New-York for the purpose of granting to the United States the use and jurisdiction of three several parcels of land there-in described: Provided, That there be conveyed in fee simple to the United States, in exchange for the same, other land necessary or proper to be occupied for the safety and defence of the city of New-York, and which may be equally advantageous to the United States; and in case the lands to be conveyed in exchange to the United States shall be of less value than the land with its improvements hereby authorized to be conveyed to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, the difference in value may be paid to the U. S. in money, the respective valuation to be ascertained in such manner and form as the president of the U. S. may direct.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 30, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States from their enemies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the war and navy departments be, and they are hereby directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them, at the seat of the government of the U. S. all such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the army and navy of the U. S. from their enemies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the flags, standards and colors of the description aforesaid, which are now in the possession of the departments aforesaid, and such as may be hereafter transmitted to them, be, with all convenient dispatch, delivered to the President of the U. S. for the purpose of being under his direction, preserved and displayed, in such public place as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the above purposes, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks and attorneys in the cases therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, there shall not be allowed or paid to either the marshal or attorney of the districts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the southern district of New-York, or Pennsylvania, nor to the clerk of the district and circuit court of the U. S. in either of said districts, any daily compensation for attending on the said courts, and that the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the U. S. shall be entitled to one half of one per centum and no more on money deposited in court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the renewal of a land warrant to George Shannon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be granted to George Shannon a warrant for three hundred and twenty acres of land, in lieu of warrant number twenty one for the said quantity of land issued to the said Shannon, on the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, under an act of congress passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "an act making compensation to messieurs Lewis and Clark, and their companions," which is lost; which said warrant, so to be granted, shall have all the properties of the one heretofore obtained by the said Shannon: Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, That the said warrant heretofore obtained by the said Shannon, and any proceedings that may be had thereon, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro-tempore.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of Dennis Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies for the district of lands offered for sale at Cincinnati, be required to pay Dennis Clark the full amount of monies, with interest, paid by the said Dennis Clark to the receiver aforesaid, in discharge of the purchase money for fractional section number ten, in the first township, and first range east.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Dennis Clark shall be permitted to enter with the register of the land office, at two dollars per acre, one hundred and sixty acres of land, in any section or part of a section within the Cincinnati district, which has been reserved and offered for sale, but not sold, to be paid for as the other lands of the U. States.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 18, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT,

For the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a Purser of the Hornet.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby authorized and required to adjust and settle the accounts of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a Purser of the U. States sloop of war Hornet, upon principles of equity and justice, and to make him such allowances as under the circumstances of his case shall appear reasonable.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
March 31, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT.

For the relief of George Walkington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Walkington, who is now confined in the district of New-York at the suit of the United States, on judgment obtained on a bond conditioned for the observance of the embargo acts, be, and the same is hereby discharged from his confinement.

LANGDON CHEVES,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
E. GERRY,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
March 31, 1814—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Divine Providence, in recalling us to our states after a long absence, has imposed upon us great obligations. Peace was the first want of our subjects; to this we have been devoted without relaxation; and this peace, as necessary to France as to the rest of Europe, is signed. A constitutional charter was solicited by the existing administration of the kingdom; we have promised one; and we now publish it. We have considered that although in France all authority resides in the person of the king, our predecessors have not hesitated to modify the exercise of it, according to the variations of the times. Thus the people owe their enfranchisement to Louis the Fat, the confirmation and extension of their rights to St. Louis and Philip the Handsome; the order of the judiciary was established and developed by Louis XI. Henry II. and Charles IX.; and in fine Louis XIV. regulated almost every part of the public administration by different decrees, the wisdom of which nothing has surpassed. We owe it to the example of the kings, our predecessors, to appreciate the effects of the always accelerating advancement of knowledge, of the new relations which this advancement has introduced into society, of the direction given to the mind within half a century, and the important alterations which have resulted from it; we have considered that the desire of our subjects for a constitutional charter was the expression of a real want; but in yielding to this desire we have taken every precaution that this charter should be worthy of us and of the people whom we are proud to command; wise men, selected from the first bodies in the state, have been united with the commissioners of our council, to labour upon this important work.

At the same time, that we acknowledge that a free and monarchical constitution ought to satisfy the expectation of enlightened Europe, we ought to remember that our first duty towards our people was to preserve, for their own interest, the rights and prerogatives of our crown. We have hoped that, instructed by experience, it will be acknowledged that supreme authority alone can give to the institutions which it establishes, the power, permanence and majesty with which it is itself clothed; that when the wisdom of kings yields freely to the will of the people, a constitutional charter may be of long duration; but when violence wrests concessions from the weakness of government, public liberty is not less in danger than the throne itself. We have, in fine, sought for the principles of the constitutional charter in the French character and in the venerable monuments of past ages. Thus we have seen in the renewal of the peerage an institution truly national, and one which ought to bind together all recollections and all hopes, in uniting ancient and modern times.

We have substituted the house of deputies for those ancient assemblies of the Champ de Mars and de Mai, and those chambers of the three estates which have so often given in sudden emergencies, proofs of zeal for the interests of the people, and fidelity and respect for the authority of kings. In endeavoring thus to renew the chain of times which fatal error had broken, we have effaced from our recollection, as we wish it were possible to efface from history, all the calamities which have afflicted our country during our absence. Happy to find ourselves in the bosom of the great family, we know not how to respond to the love of which we receive so many testimonials, but by pronouncing the words of peace and consolation. The wish nearest our heart, is that all Frenchmen may live as brothers, and that no bitter recollection may ever disturb the security which ought to result from the solemn act which we this day grant to them.

Sure of our intentions, and fortified by our conscience, we engage before the assembly that now listens to us, to be faithful to this constitutional charter; with the proviso of swearing to support it, with new solemnity, before the altars of him who weighs in the same balance kings and nations.

For these reasons we have voluntarily, and in the free exercise of our royal authority, granted, and do grant to, make concession, and release to our subjects, as well for ourselves as for our successors, of the constitutional charter which follows:

Public rights of the French People.  
Article 1. The French people are equal in the eye of the law, whatever otherwise be their titles and rank.

2d. They contribute without distinction, in proportion to their fortune, to the expenses of the state.

3d. They are all equally admissible to civil and military employments.

4th. Their individual liberty is equally guaranteed; no person can be prosecuted or arrested, but in cases provided by the law, and in the forms which that prescribes.

5th. Every one professes his religion with equal liberty, and enjoys the same protection in his worship.

6th. In the mean time the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion is the religion of the state.

7th. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion, and those of the other modes of christian worship, receive support from the royal treasury alone.

8th. The French people have the right to publish and print their opinions, in conformity to the laws which ought to repress the abuse of this liberty.

9th. All property is inviolable without exception of that which is called national, the law making no distinction.

10th. The state can demand the sacrifice of individual property for the public benefit legally provided; but with a previous indemnity.

11th. All inquiries into the public opinions or votes given up, to the time of the restoration, are forbidden. The same oblivion is enjoined on tribunals and on citizens.

12th. The conscription is abolished. The mode of recruiting for land and sea service is determined by law.

#### Form of the King's government.

13th. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the king alone belongs the executive power.

14th. The king is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces by land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all employments of public administration, and makes the regulations and decrees for the execution of the laws and safety of the state.

15th. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the king, the house of peers, and the house of deputies of departments.

16th. The king proposes the law.

17th. The proposition of a law is carried at the will of the king, to the house of peers or to that of deputies, except laws for raising revenue, which must be first addressed to the house of deputies.

18th. Every law must be freely discussed and voted for by a majority of each of the two houses.

19th. The houses have the right to supplicate the king to propose a law upon any subject, and to point out what it appears to them proper the laws should contain.

20th. This request may be made by each of the two houses, but after having been discussed in secret committee, it shall not be sent to the other house by that which proposed it, until after a delay of ten days.

21st. If the proposition is adopted by the other house, it shall be submitted to the eyes of the king; if he rejects it, it shall not be again brought forward the same session.

22d. The king alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

23d. The civil list is fixed for the whole duration of the reign by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the king.

#### The House of Peers.

24th. The house of peers is an essential part of the legislative power.

25th. It is convoked by the king, at the same time with the house of deputies of the departments.

Every assembly of the house of peers which shall be held out of the time of the session of the house of deputies, or which shall not be convened by the decree of the king, is unlawful and entirely null.

27th. The nominations of peers of France belong to the king. Their number is unlimited. He may vary their dignities, name them for life or make them hereditary according to his pleasure.

28. The peers have admittance into the house at 25 years of age, but have not a deliberative voice until 30.

29th. The chancellor of France presides in the house of peers, and in his absence a peer named by the king.

30. The members of the royal family and the princes of the blood are peers by right of birth. They take their seats immediately after the president; but have no deliberative voice until they are 25 years of age.

31. The princes cannot take their seats in the house, but on the order of the king, expressed at each session by a message, on penalty of rendering void every thing that shall be done in their presence.

32. All the deliberations of the house of peers are secret.

33. The house of peers takes cognizance of the crimes of high treason, and attempts against the safety of the state, which are defined by law.

34. No peer can be arrested but by authority of the house, and judged by it in criminal matters.

#### The House of the Deputies of Departments.

34. The house of deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, the organization of which shall be determined by law.

36. Each department shall have the same number of deputies that it has at present.

37. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such a manner that the house shall be renewed for one fifth part of every year.

38. No deputy can be admitted into the house unless he is forty years of age, and unless he pays a direct contribution of 1000 francs.

39. If, however, there are not found in the department 50 persons of the age mentioned, paying at least 1000 francs of direct contribution, their number shall be computed by those who are highest taxed below 1000 francs, and these cannot be elected concurrently with the first.

40. The electors who concur in the nomination of deputies, cannot have the right of suffrage unless they pay a direct contribution of 300 francs, or if they are under 30 years of age.

41. The presidents of the electoral colleges shall be appointed by the king, and of right members of the college.

42. A half, at least, of the deputies shall be chosen among candidates who have their political domicile within the department.

43. The president of the house of deputies is appointed by the king from a list of five members presented by the house.

44. The sittings of the house are public; but the request of five members is sufficient to require them to sit in secret committee.

45. The house resolves itself into a board to discuss projects which have been presented to it by the king.

46. No amendment can be made by law, unless it is proposed in committee by the king, and unless it has been sent and discussed at the boards.

47. The house of deputies receives all propositions for imposts, and is not till after these propositions have been accepted to, that they can be carried to the house of peers.

48. No impost can be established or levied that has not been consented to by the two houses and sanctioned by the king.

49. A land tax can be consented to but for one year. Indirect taxes may be for many years.

50. The king convenes the two houses every year: He prerogatives them, and may dissolve

that of the deputies of the departments; but in that case he must convocate a new one in the course of three months.

51. No constraint upon the body of any member of the house, can be exercised during the session or within six weeks which precede or follow it.

52. No member of the house can during the continuance of the session be prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except in a case of flagrant offence, and after the house has permitted the prosecution.

53. No petition to either of the houses can be made and presented except in writing. The law forbids presenting in person and at the bar.

#### Ministers.

54. The ministers may be members of the house of peers or of the house of deputies. They have besides, admission into either house, and are to be heard whenever they demand it.

55. The house of deputies has the right of accusing the ministers, and of arraigning them before the house of peers, which alone has the power of trying them.

56. They can be prosecuted only for treason or extortion. Particular laws shall define this species of crimes and determine the mode of prosecuting it.

#### Judiciary Department.

57. All justice emanates from the King. It is administered in his name, by judges whom he appoints and establishes.

58. The judges appointed by the king are irremovable.

59. The courts and ordinary tribunals actually existing are preserved. Nothing will be changed relative to them but by virtue of a law.

60. The existing establishment of judges of commerce is preserved.

61. The establishment of justices of peace, shall likewise be preserved. The justices of peace, although appointed by the king, are not irremovable.

62. No one shall be withdrawn from his natural judges.

63. There cannot, of consequence, be created commissioners and extraordinary tribunals. The jurisdiction of provost marshals shall not be comprised under this denomination, if the establishment of them shall be judged necessary.

64. The decisions shall be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity shall not be dangerous to order and good morals; and in this case the tribunal declares it by a decree.

65. The institution of juries is preserved. The change which a long experience shall show to be necessary, cannot be produced but by a special law.

66. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

67. The king has the right of granting pardons, and of commuting penalties.

68. The civil code and the existing laws, which is not repugnant to this charter, remain in force until they are legally repealed.

Individual rights guaranteed by the state.

69. The Military in actual service, the officers in military posts, widows, pensioned oficers and soldiers, preserve their grade, honors and pensions.

70. The public debt is guaranteed. Every kind of engagement made by the state with its creditors is inviolable.

71. The ancient nobility resume their titles: the new preserve theirs. The king creates nobles at will. But he can only grant them rank and honor, without any exemption from the duties of society.

72. The legion of honour is preserved. The king will determine the interior regulations and the decoration of it.

73. The colonies shall be governed by particular laws and regulations.

74. The King and his successors shall swear with the solemnities of their oath, to observe faithfully this constitutional charter.

#### Miscellaneous Articles.

75. The deputies of the department of France, who set in the legislative body during the last adjourned session, shall continue to set in the houses of deputies until they are superseded.

76. The first renewal of a fifth part of the house of deputies shall take place some time in the year 1816, according to the order established in the series.

We order that the present constitutional charter, subjected to the inspection of the senate and legislative body, conformably to our proclamation of the 2d of May, shall be sent immediately to the house of peers and that of deputies.

Given at Paris, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of our reign the 19th,

(Signed)

LOUIS.

The Abbe Montesquieu.

LONDON, May 30.

#### AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the mission of Lord Gambier and others to the Hague, to treat for peace with the American commissioners.

(The London article lately copied into the American papers, which said Lord Gambier was going to the Hague, &c. was dated May 28th.)

#### AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS. BOOK-KEEPING, AND ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED.

THE Subscriber has been several years in the capacity of a Book-keeper, in the course of which occupation he had various intricate and complicated concerns placed in his hands, which he has adjusted with much satisfaction to the parties, whereby he is induced to open an Office for the conducting business as a General Agent and Book-keeper. Relative to the former, he undertakes to get Notes Discounted, collect Debts, and transact any kind of agency concerns; and with respect to the latter, he will arrange books that have long been neglected, and in the greatest confusion. He will also keep Books in a correct and neat manner, by the month or year, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment require.

Gentlemen who may trust the subscriber with their business, may rest assured that the strictest secrecy will be observed by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Next door to William Essex and Son's Bookstore, and opposite the coachhouse. July 11, 1814

#### A HOUSE-KEEPER—WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, of experience and judgment, may obtain an agreeable situation in a small family, and the most liberal wages. Apply to the PRINTER. June 27, 1814.

TAKEN up by Patrick Noonon, near the mouth of Jessamine, a Sorrel Horse, about 13 1/2 hands high, four years old last spring—no brand perceivable, three white feet, a star in his forehead, a small bell on—appraised to 20 dollars, this 20th day of June, 1814.

T. CALDWELL.

## Domestic.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 9.

By the President of the United States of America.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do, by these presents, appoint Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

The question of Hostages between this Government and that of the enemy, has been so far softened at least, that all the Prisoners on either side in that situation, captured by or from the command of Sir George Prevost, when the affair of the twenty-three American soldiers sent to England for trial originated, have been released and exchanged as ordinary prisoners. We learn that this step was assented to by the Government in consequence of assurances from the proper source, lately received, that these twenty-three men and all other American prisoners, sent to England for the like purpose, have been restored to the state of ordinary prisoners, and receive the same treatment as other non-paroled prisoners.

It is understood that an express reservation has been made in the convention recently with the enemy, of the right to replace with others the hostages now given up, and to resort again to retaliation whenever it may be deemed proper, for the past or any future act of the opposite party.

Nat. Int.

We learn that a 20 gun ship is immediately to be built on lake Champlain.

A Federal Mob.—It appears from the Boston Chronicle, that the men who called a town meeting to denounce the Baltimore Mob, for an infringement of the great bulwark of our liberties, a free press, raised another mob in Boston on the 16th ultimo, and proceeded in the most riotous manner to menace the editor of the Boston Patriot, for taking notice of criminal intercourse held with the enemy.—Id.

Privateering.—After a cruise of nearly four months the privateer Gen. Armstrong, has arrived at New York, having made 11 captures. The privateer Surprize has arrived at Newport from a cruise of 113 days having made 9 captures.—Xebec Ulterior, arrived at the eastward with 25 prisoners, having made 15 captures. The privateer Yankee arrived at the Eastward, having made three captures. These four privateers have within a very short time, taken 39 of the enemy's vessels and all arrived safe in port.—What are Britain's thousand ship of war? Nothing can outstrip Yankee vigilance and enterprise.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Wilson, jun. Purser of the late United States' brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy. BOSTON, JULY 29, 1814.

"I have the honor of making known to you, the following circumstance relative to the cruise and capture of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake, by order of James Renshaw, esq. commander.

"May 31st, lat. 10 N. lon. 33 W. fell in with a frigate, and very narrowly escaped, by throwing over all the guns, except the 2 long 9's. June 9th, lat. 47 N. lon. 8 W. received information by a Russian brig from England, of the revolution in France, and destroyed English brig John, laden with English goods.

June 22d, lat. 42 N. lon. 33 W. destroyed English brig Crown Prince, laden with fish. July the 11th at day light, wind south, discovered a frigate on the weather and Cape Sable on the lee bow; the frigate proved to be the Leander, to which ship the Rattlesnake was surrendered at 8 A. M. after every exertion had been made to escape.

"The Rattlesnake arrived in Halifax on the 13th, and the Leander on the 14th. The surgeon, captain's clerk, and myself were ordered on board the U. S. cartel ship Perseverance, in which ship we arrived at Providence last evening.

From the Buffalo Gazette, of August 2. Extract of BRIGADE ORDERS, dated, Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st & 23d regts' lieut. colonel NICHOLAS and major BROOKE, the Brigadier returns his thanks for their gallant conduct particularly to the latter for his alacrity in rallying his troops. To col. MILLER, of the 21st regt. he returns more than his thanks: He deserves the gratitude and approbation of the nation; never was the valor of a veteran more proudly displayed. The Brigadier General was satisfied with the

conduct of his staff, lieut. McDONALD of the 19th, and lieut. CLARK, of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have to mourn the loss of major M'FARLANE, of the 23d, and lieutenant BIGELOW, of the 21st regiment. They died on that field where a soldier should pant to perish, gallantly leading and animating their men.

(Signed) "E. W. RIPLEY, Brig. Gen. "Com. 2d Brigade.

Concordia.—When the army under General Brown had arrived at Chippewa, a Capt. Gordon of the Pennsylvania militia refused to proceed further, and endeavored to persuade his men to return.—The captain was ordered to work on the fortifications in rear of the army during the remainder of his term of service.

Washington City Gaz.

We are informed that the officer belonging to the picket guard under Capt. Treat, who so disgracefully abandoned their post at the commencement of the battle at Chippewa, on the 5th of July, and whose name was left blank in General Brown's official report, was 1st Lieut. James Morrow of the 17th Infantry.

Capt. Treat and Lieut. Morrow have been allowed to retire from the service.

The Buffalo Gazette of the 2d of August says, "A British Indian was detected on Sunday last, in the village of Buffalo, as a spy. On being examined, he confessed his crime, and was immediately executed by our Indians."

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 10.

Letters from Buffalo, at the War Department by the mail of yesterday, are of the 3d instant. They state, that the whole of the enemy's force moved up towards Fort Erie and took a position about a mile from that of our army; that on the 3d, before day light, they passed over the Niagara a body of 500 men who landed below Black Rock, evidently with a design of attacking Buffalo and destroying our stores at that place; that they were met, engaged for some hours and compelled to recross, by a corps of 200 riflemen and some volunteers, under the command of Maj. Morgan of the 1st Rifle Regiment; that we had 3 men killed and several wounded, amongst whom was capt. Hamilton, 1st Rifle regiment; that we have taken in the affair several prisoners; that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerable, & that there is frequent skirmishing between the armies on the Canada side.

EXTRACT, DATED

Fredericksburg, August 5.

I have met many militia flocking to this place and Richmond, fine fellows, in high spirits and anxious to meet the enemy. I fear they will have no chance to encounter the enemy who shuns every thing combustible but tobacco and empty houses. The enemy burnt Kinsale, below here, a day or two ago.

#### DEFENCE OF MARYLAND.

We learn, from a source entitled to full credit, that the commander of this district, Brigadier General WISEMAN, has called into service 3000 of the drafted militia, to be stationed near Bladensburg. He has, also, authority from the Secretary of war, in case of exigency, to call in from the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania 5000 in addition who are already in readiness to march at a moments notice.—These, with General STRANDBURY's brigade, the Regulars and the Baltimore Volunteers, will form a force of 15,000 men, that can meet the enemy at any one point between Washington and Baltimore, in a few hours.

#### HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The gallant PERRY was received on Saturday evening, at the theatre of this city, with every manifestation of respect. As soon as he was discovered, modestly secluded in one of the boxes, some of the audience began to clap; & the whole house, when they learnt the cause, joined in this mode of bestowing applause.—He was conducted into the box of the President, a scenic representation of the glorious battle of Erie was immediately exhibited, to the no small gratification of every auditor.—May American valor be thus ever rewarded.

W. C. Gazette.

#### PUNISHING SOLDIERS.

Extract from an order issued by general Izard. Adjutant's General Office, Plattsburgh, July 16, 1814.

"The general has learnt with surprise, that instances have of late occurred of punishments being privately inflicted by stripes on soldiers of the army.

"The names of those persons who have rendered themselves guilty of this breach of the laws of our country, are not yet reported.

"It is strictly enjoined on all officers to exert themselves, to put an immediate stop to so flagrant an outrage, against the pride and dignity of American soldiers.

"The officer of every grade, is not only the leader of men, entrusted to his charge in the hour of battle; but should be their protector, guardian and friend, in the repose of camp or quarters.

"The assumption of authority on the part of individual officers, frequently youths of the lowest grades, to inflict ignominious blows on the members of a profession whose essence is honor, must be marked with the strongest reprobation, by every feeling man.

"The inspector's department, will immediately report the names of those who shall violate the laws and orders on this subject."

St. Louis, August 5.

Just as we had put our paper to press, Lieut. Perkins, with the troops which composed the garrison at Prairie du Chein, arrived here. Lt. Perkins, fought the combined British and Indians three days and three nights, until they had approached the pickets by mining; provisions, ammunition and water almost expended, when he capitulated. The officers to keep their private property, and the whole not to serve until duly exchanged—five of our troops were wounded during the siege.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, giving some few particulars relative to the late engagement near Chippewa, states, that a British Captain, prisoner, slightly wounded, observed after the engagement, that "the Royal Scots never turned their backs upon an enemy, until they met with the dam'd Yankees!"

Balt. Per.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1814.

### THE CAMPAIGN.

The conduct of the army under the gallant generals BROWN and SCOTT has proven to the enemy that the American soldier is neither destitute of prowess nor skill—and that with a little additional experience and increased energy in the government, we would be found competent to all the emergencies of war.

Tho' our country has obtained character by the brilliant achievements of this heroic band, it is to be regretted that the plan of campaign as settled by that able officer, the chief of the war department, has been frustrated—perhaps defeated. The plan was, we have reason to believe, for Gen. Brown, so soon as he arrived at Queenstown, by a rapid and unexpected movement to advance upon the rear of the British army stationed at Burlington Heights, to capture or destroy it—and then place the main army of the enemy under maj. gen. Riall at his disposal, which by the co-operation of the fleet under Chauncey must inevitably have been made captive.

The failure of Chauncey to sail in proper time did not justify Brown in proceeding to the Heights and gave the enemy an opportunity of reinforcing, which he has profited by. And thus Brown has been prevented from annihilating the British forces in the peninsula.

Why com Chauncey did not form the junction ordered will probably be explained satisfactorily—until then suspicions should be suppressed.

### COMMAND OF THE LAKES.

Why have we not ere this, obtained command of the lakes? Why have not the government used the means within its power to effect this important object? Is the temporary policy to prevail forever?

It is in vain to expect any thing from our armies but honor so long as the British have an equal force on the lakes.

### CONGRESS.

The call of congress, almost a month and a half before the appointed time of their meeting, seems to be demanded by the circumstances of the country. For never, since the revolution, did the interests of this nation require more attention. To maintain our liberty and independence a more substantial provision than now exists must be made for the general security. If congress act as its duty requires, it will provide abundant funds to supply the Treasury department, which will be necessary to carry on the war with efficacy. A greater national military force must be called into the field. Whether this shall be composed of enlisted troops, volunteers or militia, drafted to serve not less than two years or during the war, will be decided by the wisdom of congress.

Congress have the power by the constitution to make an uniform militia law. Such a law is much wanted. For instance—it is required by the general government that a militia company shall be composed of 100 men when called into service. By the law of Kentucky we can have but three officers to this hundred men; so with most of other states.—Now if five officers are deemed necessary for the command of a company of regulars, are three officers sufficient to command the same number of militia?—Moreover, according to the present regulation the state loses out of each hundred men the pay &c. of a second and third lieutenant.

It belongs to the national government, who alone have the power, to introduce uniformity and system among the militia.

### THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The deranged and disordered state of this department in the Western country for some time past, has been a subject of almost universal complaint.

Between this place and New-Orleans, failures have been frequent for months past. Neither papers nor letters have come regularly to hand—and a most nefarious transaction has just been detected, as will be seen by the letter published in to-day's Gazette

We have received letters from different parts of the state complaining of the irregularity of the arrival of our papers. This is evidently owing to the neglect or misconduct of the post masters or their deputies—who should be reminded of their duty and forced to the performance of it by the Post-master-general.

The Post-Office department does at all times connect with it important trusts—but in time of war it becomes of the very first consequence. Men of character and respectability only should be trusted in any situation in a post-office. For bad men in such a station can do much harm.

We are informed from a respectable source that some of the postmasters on the route to New-Orleans are men of very doubtful reputations, to say the least of them. Such men have no business with an office.

### THE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Extract of a letter, dated Bowling Green, August 17, 1814.

"On Thursday last, D. S. McNeal was detected and taken up for having robbed the mail. He has been acting assistant Post Master about six weeks in Bowling-green—and it is supposed that he has robbed every mail passing from east to west, since he has had charge of the office. Friday, Saturday and Sunday were spent in searching the caves and sink holes around town. Bills of exchange,

drafts, checks, post notes, orders &c. were found to the amount of 400,000 dollars. He has gotten between 1 and 2000 dollars changed for silver. And the letters give an account of about 5000 dols. that cannot be found. He was tried before two justices of the peace, found guilty and committed to jail. His father and Thos. Middleton bailed him out—and the court only bound them in a recognisance bond of 500 dollars—and the boy has moved off. He is a youth but of 25.

We are gratified to state that major Jessup, who lately received the honorary rank of Lt. colonel for the distinguished part he acted in the late battles under gen. Brown, is a Kentuckian.

We are informed that the whole regiment of Cavalry under the command of col. McDowell have tendered their services to the governor. It appears that such accords is required by the late requisition from the War Department.

### By this morning's Mail.

#### To the Editors,

Washington City, August 14, 1814.

"The express mail of yesterday brought nothing further from Gen. Brown; on Thursday it did not arrive at all, and the mail is supposed to have been intercepted by the British. Gen. Izard is said to have progressed on his march towards Montreal with 9 thousand men. This will at least produce a diversion in favour of Gen. Brown, who still remains at fort Erie and is on the recovery. The last action was one of the most bloody and brilliant ever achieved in this country; and considering the numbers engaged, has not lately been equalled in Europe. New York and New Haven are threatened. The enemy has landed 6 thousand men on Long Island; the citizens of N. York have risen in mass to defend their city. He has also been in the Potomac & has had several skirmishes with the Virginia militia, who have acted with great gallantry and patriotism. About 20,000 troops will be the force raised for the defence of this district."

Chillicothe, August 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank at Erie, to an officer at this place, dated August 11, 1814.

"I have this day returned from Buffalo, on my way to — Gen. Brown's division has suffered severely, and is now compelled by a superior force to remain within a fortified camp at fort Erie.

"Chaucey's fleet is out on lake Ontario and has driven on shore and blown up one of the enemy's 20 gun brigs. It is stated that Gen. Izard has had a severe engagement and taken about one thousand prisoners.

"The secretary at war has made a demand on the 8th military district (this district) for a large force of mounted troops to go against the hostile Indians."

Letters received at this place from Detroit, as late as the 7th inst. states that no authentic information had been received from the expedition under Col. Croghan against Machanaw. — *Supporter.*

The information given in the following letter, has been confirmed by the actual landing of the British forces on Long Island.

Extract of a letter received in this city, by a gentleman from his correspondent, dated New Brunswick, (N. J.) August 6.

"We last night examined a fellow here, who says he is a deserter from the Mars 74; that a party came on shore, on Long Island, about 8 or 10 miles to the eastward of New Utrecht, and carried off cattle. When he escaped; crossed at the Narrows; was examined by Col. Forbes, who sent his examination up to the city; came on to this place, where he has repeated his tale, but the commanding officer here holds him under guard on suspicion of his being either a spy or a deserter from our own service. He says he came out in a fleet of 16 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a bomb vessel, and 11 transports, which are now off Long Island, all lying out of sight of land, except a squadron of three or four sounding in shore—that they have about 6000 troops on board, which, with the marines and sailors, will form an army of 12,000 men, and that they are to land next Thursday night, and march to New York, which is to be attacked and destroyed. The fellow has varied in his story—but I am inclined to think some part of it true. If you can hear any thing of this project I wish you would drop me a line, as, if the fellow is honest, we ought not to detain him, and if a spy or deserter, should be further secured."

Nat. Adv.

The Burlington Mail of last evening furnishes nothing but the following, under date of the 5th inst.—"Yesterday morning the Plattsburgh army were encamped at Chazy. The object of this movement is not known."

Bos. Chron.

PLATTSBURGH, July 30.—On Thursday morning last capt. Nelson, of the 30th Infantry, with a small detachment, surprised the British pickets at Smith's in Odetown, killed a Lieut. made nine prisoners, and put the rest to flight. The prisoners, (a sergt. maj. gr. mas. sergt. two sergts. and 5 privates) were brought to this place yesterday morning.

The enemy's Indians are constantly hovering about the lines.

At length our fleet is afloat on Lake Ontario.—That it was not out days,

weeks, even months ago has excited much surprise and murmuring. The Nation have a right to know, and we trust will insist upon knowing, who has thus long delayed the sailing of the fleet. Be he who he may, he ought, with his head, to answer to the country for the injury he has done it. But the fleet is now out and our hopes and prayers and those of the nation are with it. How much of Glory, how much of the Nation's weal or woe depends on the battle which has been or must ere long be fought! — *Dem. Press.*

#### FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

We are assured that the sailing (detention) of our brave fleet on Lake Ontario, is not attributable to any default or the officers. The government have not supplied them with men nor stores. This accounts for the want of co-operation with Gen. Brown.

Let the above paragraph should receive, with those who know not the character of its source, a credit which it does not merit, we are induced, from a conviction of its falsity to declare it unworthy of belief. Our fleet upon Lake Ontario, has not been retarded by any improvidence of the government.—The supplies of men and stores have been ample, and always furnished in time, although in transporting them to so distant a point, the greatest difficulties were necessarily encountered, and to be overcome only by the greatest exertions. Whatever the causes were which unfortunately detained the fleet in port Com. Chanucey will no doubt explain them. We are confident, at least, that they are not justly attributable to the government.—*Nat. Int.*

The British government brig Halcyon, of 18 guns, capt. H. Marshall, was totally lost near Annate Bay, Jamaica. The officers and crew saved.

Frankfort, Aug. 20.

#### THE REQUISITION.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Duncan M. Arthur to his excellency Gov. Shelby, dated,

Stabula County, Ohio, July 30, 1814.

Sir—Having this moment received authority from the Department of War, to make a requisition of Militia, to strengthen the garrison at Detroit, and the posts in the neighborhood, I have to request that you will immediately have detached and formed into one regiment, with the necessary officers, one thousand of the Militia of Kentucky, and marched to Detroit, with the least possible delay. The Quarter Master General at Chillicothe, will be instructed to furnish transportation and camp equipment, and the contractor's rations for this regiment. Hull's road to Detroit will be the most direct. I have the honor to be, dear governor, Your obedient humble servant, DUNCAN M. ARTHUR, Brig. Gen. Commanding 8th Military District. Governor Shelby.

In consequence of the foregoing requisition, the 16th regiment of detached Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Commandant Andrew Porter, of Harrison county, is ordered, by the Governor, to rendezvous at Newport, in this state, on the tenth day of next month, to proceed from thence, without delay, to Detroit.

#### ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

By Capt. Sir Thompson Hardy, Bart. commanding the Naval Forces, and Lt. Col. Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Forces of His Britannick Majesty, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

WHEREAS, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, has been pleased to signify his pleasure, that the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy should be occupied in the name of his Britannick Majesty, and the said Island having been surrendered to the forces under orders by Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. & his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Jno. Sherbrooke, K. B. :— This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the Municipal Laws established by the American Government, for the peace and tranquility of these Islands, are to remain in force until further orders.

All persons at present in these Islands are to appear before us on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the ground near the School-House, and declare their intentions, whether they will take the oath of allegiance to his Britannick Majesty; and all persons not disposed to take said oath, will be required to depart from the Islands in the course of seven days from the date hereof, unless special permission be granted to them to remain for a longer period.

#### FORM OF THE OATH.

I, —, do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to his B. M. King George the Third, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, and that I will not directly, or indirectly serve or carry arms against them or their allies by sea or land. So help me God.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Eastport, July 13, 1814.

THE ELKHORN ASSOCIATION of Baptists in council on the 15th inst. recommended to their brethren to observe the 10th of September next as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, with thanksgiving to God for the success of our arms on Lake Erie, on the same day in last year, h'ping the pious of all denominations will unite in the devotion.

34-2 August 22.

#### AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Aug. 23, at ten o'clock, will be sold at auction, TEN BALES PRIME COTTON.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education, and unexceptionable recommendations, would accept the situation of Instructor in a private family, in Lexington or its vicinity; for further particulars enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette Lexington, August 22—34

#### NOTICE.

A few choice MERINO BUCKS for sale, on liberal terms. Wm. IVES. August 22. 34-2t

#### GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

A grand annual communication of the grand lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August, being the 31st day.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

DAN BRADFORD, G. S.

August 22, 5814. 34-2w

#### CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

#### LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 22.

#### A POCKET BOOK

Lost on the Curd's ferry road, containing bonds and receipts to the subscriber—a bond from Richard Higgins for \$154—from the same for \$72 50cts—both became due on the 1st January past—credited by an order in favor of John H. Morton for \$147—a bond from a Mr. Lyle for \$70 credited by 60—a bond from the late capt. Hart and John Hart, his brother, for \$80 due January was twelve months—a bond from Newton Curd for 123L credited by 120L.—the other papers not recollected. It is hoped this book has fallen into the hands of an honest citizen, who will be obliging enough to lodge it with Mr. James Trotter of the house of Tilford, Scott and Trotter. The gentlemen whose bonds are here noted, are forewarned from paying to any but

ROBT. C. HARRISON.

August 21st, 1814. 34-1\*

#### NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of John R. Shaw, dec'd. are requested to present them, properly attested to the subscriber for payment, and those indebted to the said estate, are informed that longer indulgence cannot be given.

SUSANNA SHAW, Adm'x.

August 17, 1814. 35-3t

#### LAND, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I will offer for sale at public auction on the 10th day of September, about 24 acres of first rate WOOD LAND, lying on the road leading from Versailles to Lexington, and within an half or three quarters of a mile of the former. This land will be divided into lots from four to six acres to suit the purchaser; terms of sale; nine months credit, by giving approved negotiable paper. Also, on the same day will be sold some LOTS in or adjoining the town; well situated for any public business. These lots will be laid off in quarter acres to suit the purchaser.

OLIVER BROWN.

August 22. 34-3tp

#### PAYMASTERS NOTICE.

It being represented to me by the parties concerned that in my notice of Aug. 10, 1814, published in the Reporter, I have appointed payment to be made at places very inconvenient to a large portion of the men, and I find I have not given myself sufficient time between the payments to make the needful arrangements, the times and places designated below I have in consequence appointed—where and when I shall attend, prepared to pay off the different companies and request the captains will notify their men accordingly.

Capt. Leamon's comp. Sept. 1, at Paris.  
Dudley's do 8, Frankfort.  
Duval's do 15, Georgetown.  
Baker's do 22, Capt. Baker's.  
Mason City  
Philips's do 29, Flemingsburg  
Gray's do Oct. 6, Young's Tavern, Bath ct.  
Morrison's do 13, Nicholasville.  
Arthur's do 20, Mount Vernon Rock Castle ct. h.

ROBERT C. RESPESS,

Paymaster to the 10th regt. K. M.

August 22, 1814. 34-4t

#### WILL BE SOLD

At September Court, in Lexington, from TWENTY TO THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Women and Children, Boys, Girls and Men, for cash, at the Columbian Inn.

ARMSTRONG NOEL.

August 19. 34-3

#### COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber about the 25th of June last, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, and a star in his forehead, no other marks recollected. Whosoever delivers said horse at the house of Wm. Adams in Lexington, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

ANTHONY HUSAY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1814. 34-3w

#### JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.

MEGOWAN & BULL will give good wages to three or four Journeymen Carpenters. They also want three or four apprentices to the above business.

August 22. 44-3t

#### NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, FORTY or FIFTY labouring white men or negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given, for one month or longer.

CHARLES WILKES.

#### HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

#### TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,

#### 50 BALES COTTON,

Of prime quality, are offered for sale at Louisville prices. by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

June 27, 1814. 26

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO all whom it may concern—take notice, I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at Saml. Ringo's, on the 26th day of next month, and proceed from thence to the boundary lines and corners of my two surveys on the waters of Hingtson and in the county of Montgomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky—to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the same, respecting the boundaries and corners of my said surveys, one containing 8127 acres, the other containing 1877 acres, and do such other things as I may think proper, according to law, to perpetuate the knowledge of the boundaries and corners of my said two surveys, and continue from day to day until I have taken such depositions and done such things as I may think proper on the occasion.

PETER RINGO.

August 10, 1814. 34-3p

#### PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress, to wit: "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the sale of certain land in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April, 1810—"An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district east of the Pearl river," &c. passed the 25th of February, 1811, and "An act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory east of the district of Kaskaskia," &c. passed the 21st of February, 1812, it has been enacted that a land office shall be established at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and for the disposal of so much of the public lands of the United States heretofore included within the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of the third principal meridian established by the surveyor general, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies, and that the public sales shall commence on such day as the president of the United States shall by proclamation designate, and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States,

in conformity with the provisions of the several acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that the public sales for the sale and disposal of all the lands contained in the eastern land district of the Illinois territory, with the exception of such of them as are reserved from sale agreeably to the several acts of congress aforesaid, shall be held at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory,

On the first Monday in October next, and to continue for and during the three following weeks under the superintendence of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April, 1814. (Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President, EDWARD TIFFIN, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A true copy from the original in the General Land Office.

JOHN GARDNER, chief clerk. Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Washington, 17th June, 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDER

The President has been pleased to issue the following proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the president of the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the U. States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty.

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the U. States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

All officers and soldiers of the army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz.:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every Capt. or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN R. BELL,

28-2m Assistant Inspector General.

Dr. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a peculiarity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public universal remedies, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensable duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such way as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either direct or indirect, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect.

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. ESSEX & Son.

#### NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of Fayette and the adjacent counties are invited to form an Association, under the name and style of the "KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY". The objects of this association will be, to promote agricultural knowledge, to improve the breed of cattle and stock of every description, to establish a Public Fair for the sale and exhibition of stock, and to obtain and diffuse important and useful information on all subjects relating to the various branches of agriculture.

The utility of such an institution, and the happy effects likely to result from it, are too obvious to require an elaborate explanation. We will briefly suggest a few, out of the many advantages, which it will produce to society. It has for its objects public good and private interest. It will open new and valuable sources of information to the farmers and graziers of the country. It will afford them a ready market, in which they may dispose of the produce of their industry to the best advantage, and on the most reasonable terms. It will give them an opportunity of improving the breed of their cattle and stock, by enabling them to procure the best of every species. It will free them from all risk of imposition and fraud in their purchases, by the publicity and notoriety of sale. And, lastly, it will stimulate them to a laudable pride in the quality of their stock, which cannot fail to be beneficial to themselves and useful to the country.

Gentlemen from every part of the state are solicited to give their countenance and aid to this valuable institution.—Every gentleman, when he joins the society, shall pay into the general fund the sum of ten dollars, which shall be appropriated in awarding premiums to best and finest specimens of each kind of stock that may be exhibited on the days of public Fair.

The Officers of the society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary of Committee, and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be chosen by the members of the association. A Committee of Arrangement shall be appointed, whose duty it will be to designate the time and place of holding the Fairs, to superintend the sales, to inspect the stock that may be exhibited, to decide on their respective merits, and award the premiums due to each.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, the society will be organized, and proceed with the arrangements necessary to effect the object proposed. Subscription papers will be left at the offices of the Gazette and Reporter, to which gentlemen in the neighborhood may subscribe their names. Gentlemen at a distance who may desire to become members of the association, will please to notify the editors of the above mentioned papers, by letter or otherwise, of their wish.

#### WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse	50 doz. extra large
Stockinett & kersey	white and col'd. kid
Swansdown, toillet	gloves
Flannels, white, black, red, green & yellow	An assortment of cotton lace and edging
Coatings, blankets, & carpeting	Silk & cotton umbrellas, tapes and bobbing
Manchester cords and velvets	White and coloured thread, sewing silk, and boss cotton
Cotton hose, men's and women's	Green senshaws, fancy bonnet silks, pink crapes, sarsonets, and peelonis
Cotton sleeves	10 bales India muslin calicoes, Madras and Romall handks.
Irish linens and sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 checks	Long cloth shirting & blue nankeen
300 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 white & col'd. cam. muslins	500 pieces domestic cotton goods
30 doz. Levantine, damask and serge 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4	5000 lbs. Rhode Island spun cotton, superior quality
French silk shawls	Women's & children's morocco and leather shoes
Cotton shawls, flags, & pocket handks.	Men's coarse do.
2000 pieces ribbon, assorted	A few doz. morocco skins, hat-linings, &c.

#### HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and forks, assorted	8 fagots English
Pen-knives, razors, scissors and needles	Crowley's do. No. 3
200 packet pins	Metal, brass and plated candlesticks
An assortment of gilt and plated buttons	Stock locks, all sizes
An assortment of ivory and crooked combs, and combs in cases	20 doz. German and cast-steel hand saws
3000lbs. German steel, warranted good	10 dozen brass backed do. different sizes
	Cotton cards, screws, japanned ware, wire, &c &c.

#### GROCERIES

40 barrels Coffee and loaf sugar	Coppers, alum, made der, roll brimstone and indigo
10 qr. casks Madeira wine	Gunpowder, imperial, hyson and young hyson teas
10 do. Tenerife do. Port do.	10 crates queens' ware
10 bbls. French brandy	A quantity of post and writing paper
4th do. Jamaica rum	Pittsburgh white and green glass-ware
10 do. gin	60 boxes Geneva window-glass
Allspice, pepper, ginger, chocolate, cloves and nutmegs	

Lexington, April 7.

15

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

#### Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T.

# POETRY.

"You rob'd my soul of rest! my eyes of sleep;  
"You taught me how to love, and how to weep."

## LUCY'S TEAR.

The artless or affected smile  
Let swains of taste more gay admire!  
The lucid tear shall deck the while  
The pensive bard's unpolish'd lyre.

O bid the tuneful bard impart,  
Once more the highly dulcet strain  
That sweetly melted Lucy's heart,  
And wake the sympathies again.

The tear within her radiant eye  
Shone bright as drops on summer's day,  
Descending from their parent's sky,  
While mid-day sun beams on them play.

Again let notes accordant rise  
Melodious sound on Lucy's ear!  
And fill once more her radiant eyes  
With genuine feeling's pearly tear;

For brilliant gems from India brought  
Though boasting all the rain-bow's dye,  
Are dead to those which feeling taught  
To swim in Lucy's radiant eye.

The charms, the thousand charms that play,  
And wanton round the youthful train,  
Would tempt Orlando's eye to stray  
From Lucy's tearful orb, in vain.

Let swains of gayer taste admire  
The artless or affected smile;  
The lucid tear shall deck the lyre  
Of Lucy's unknown bard the while.

## FOR SALE.

A Very Likely and Valuable **HOUSE SER-**  
**VANT**—She is about 17 years of age,  
and can be well recommended.  
D. BRADFORD, *Adv.*  
Lexington, August 15. 33

**FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM,**  
CONTAINING Sixty Acres of Land, in one  
mile of Bethel meeting house—adjoining  
the land of George Logan; seven miles from  
Lexington—a good Orchard, well watered, and  
an indisputable title.  
JAMES DEVER, *Adv.*  
Lexington, August 15. 23

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Jour-  
neyman **PLASTERER**, to whom the high-  
est wages will be given.  
P. FERGUSON, *Adv.*  
Lexington, August 8, 1814. 32-4f

## Greenville Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform  
the public that he has taken the Green-  
ville Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be  
ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders;  
he pledges himself every thing in his power  
shall be done to render the situation of those  
who may call on him comfortable.—The large  
and numerous buildings on the premises will  
enable him to accommodate a large company.  
He will be supplied with liquors of every kind—  
his stables are large and shall be well  
fitted with hay and grain of every kind—he  
hopes that by an unremitting attention to his  
duty, he will be enabled to give general satis-  
faction.  
H. PALMER, *Adv.*  
April 1814. 15-4f

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-  
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in  
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.  
Calls on them at their shop will be particu-  
larly attended to by one or the other of them.  
19-4f May 10, 1813.

**MORRISON, ROSWELL & SUTTON**  
Have just received a large Assortment of  
**GOODS,**

In addition to their former stock; which  
will be disposed of on reasonable terms for  
Cash.

## ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of **SAIL DUCK & SELVE**  
**THINE.**

Nov. 15, 1813.

**The Subscriber**  
HAVING COMMENCED THE  
**Tanning & Currying Business,**  
HAS a quantity of **LEATHER** on hand, which  
he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He  
wants two Boys as apprentices to the above  
business.  
JOHN HULL, *Adv.*  
Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4-4f

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on the 17th  
ultimo, a mulatto boy named **JESSE**,  
about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of  
age; he has worked some time at the Carpen-  
ter's trade—he took with him a calico and  
check shirt—had on a shuff coloured cloth  
coat and fur hat. The above reward will be  
given for securing him in any jail, and all rea-  
sonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.  
DAVID MEGOWAN, *Adv.*  
May 6, 1814. 19-4f

## NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening  
at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and  
Trotter's, a large and general assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE**, suitable for the spring sea-  
son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-  
sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail;  
among these goods may be found some choice  
articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,  
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,  
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England  
cotton cloth,  
Stripes and Plaids,  
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,  
Boots and Shoes of every kind,  
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,  
Fancy Muslins,  
Linen Cambricks,  
Assorted Silk Velvets,  
Do. Do. Ribbands,  
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,  
Queens and Glass Ware,  
China, Tea and Table Sets,  
Ironmongery of every description,  
Groceries,  
Teas of the best quality,  
Best Coffee,  
Segars of all kind,  
Iron and Nails,  
Currying Knives,  
Curriers' Fleshes,  
Venering Saws, &c. Cut Saws, Mill Saws,  
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,  
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

## FOR SALE.

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for  
delivery.

## WANTED.

A few tons of good clean **HEMP**, for which  
the highest price will be given in money.  
March 28, 1814. 12-4f

## Coach and Harness Making.

**ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL**  
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross  
street, and flatter themselves from their  
experience in the first shops in New-York,  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish  
their work in a style not inferior to any here-  
before finished in the western country. Orders  
respectfully solicited.  
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4f

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

**R. MEGOWAN & Co.**  
No. 44, Mainstreet,  
HAVE just received 24 packages of  
**STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS,**  
**CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.**

The whole of which are offered for sale on the  
most reasonable terms, by the **PACKAGE**. 6

**FOUND** on the Boonsborough road, near  
Lexington, a due bill for seventy-two  
dollars.—The owner can get it on application  
at this office, by paying for this advertisement.  
32 August 8th, 1814.

**HAWKINS, CASWELL & HAWKINS,**  
HAVE established a **NAIL MANUFAC-**  
**TORY**, on an extensive scale, on Water  
street, where they have on hand a constant  
supply of **CUT and WROUGHT NAILS**, and  
**BRADS**—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-  
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-  
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-  
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-  
rived at so high a state of improvement.  
Their work will not be excelled by any work  
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at  
the same place—where business in that line  
will be executed on the shortest notice and  
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with  
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or  
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &  
L. HAWKINS, on Main street.  
32-4f August 8, 1814.

## MECHANICS WANTED.

**THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMEN CABE-**  
**NET MAKERS**, who understand their profes-  
sion well, will meet with excellent encourage-  
ment by making application to **WILLIAM M.**  
**WILES** in Lebanon, Ohio. His shop is spaci-  
ous and tools of the best kind almost entire-  
ly new. The best of wages will be given and  
prompt payment in the bargain.

Also, 2 or three Windsor chair makers will  
meet with the same encouragement, by making  
application to **Wiles & Co.** Lebanon, (O.) Shop  
and tools of a similar kind to the above, and  
payment will be given whenever a job is done.  
**WILLIAM M. WILES.**  
Lebanon, Ohio, August 3, 1814. 32-11f

**A little of that one thing needful**  
**wanting—that is, CASH.**

THE Subscribers intend starting to the  
Eastward in a short time—all those in-  
debted will please to call and discharge their  
accounts, before the 20th August.  
JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co.  
August 1, 1814. 32-1m

**A LARGE COMMODIOUS BRICK HOUSE**  
**AND LOT—FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers his House and Lot  
on High street, in the neatest part of the  
town, whereon he now lives, for sale.—Also,  
the small Framed House adjoining—either  
separate or together, as may suit purchasers.  
The brick house has been lately finished, and  
contains seven rooms—a large entry, and at-  
tached thereto is a spacious Porch, and also,  
there is convenient cellars under the whole  
house. The tenement has other advantages  
which it is needless to enumerate, as it is pre-  
sumed persons disposed to purchase, will ex-  
amine the premises.

Negroes of good characters, and Land lying  
not very far distant from Lexington, will be  
received in exchange.  
JACOB HULL, *Adv.*  
Lexington, August 6, 1814. 32-4f

## SHOE STORE.

**HAY & BOARDMAN** have just received  
an elegant assortment of **LADIES and**  
**MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES**—Likewise,  
Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now  
ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.  
32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

THE Co-Partnership under the firm of  
McCall and Downing, was dissolved on the  
22d June last. The business of the firm  
will be settled by Thomas McCall, who is duly  
authorised.

**THOMAS MCCALL,**  
**JORDON DOWNING.**  
Lexington, July 29, 1814. 32-3w

## DRAKE & MAGNOR.

**WOOLLEN Drapers, Men's Mercers and**  
Tailors; have just received an addition-  
al assortment of best superfine Cloths, consist-  
ing chiefly of Blues, together with some Black  
and Gray, suitable for the rifle regiment offi-  
cers. They do assure those gentlemen who  
may please to call on them, they will find as  
choice and as extensive assortment, and on  
as good terms, agreeable to quality, as in any  
house in Lexington, and may depend on having  
their work done on the shortest notice, and in  
the most elegant style. Their Shop may be  
found on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Pos-  
tletwhait's inn. 31-3 August 1.

**LOOK HERE!**  
**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**STOLEN** from the subscriber's farm on the  
night of the 2d of July last, on David's  
Fork, about three miles east of Bryan's Station,  
Fayette county, a dark chestnut Sorrel Horse,  
about 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded on  
the near shoulder I D: a natural trotter, no  
other marks recollected. Also, was stolen out  
of my pasture on the night of the 4th of this  
instant, a Bright Bay Horse, about 15 1/2 hands  
high, five years old, branded on the near shoulder  
P, and near buttock T. M. Also, a bright  
Bay Mare, 15 hands high, branded with the  
same brand as the above horse, P T M. The  
two last are natural trotters and in good or-  
der—the mare has a scar on the left thigh  
near the tail—supposed to be occasioned by a  
snag when young—she is four years old, well  
made, no other flesh marks recollected. Any  
person securing said horses and thief, so that  
I get them, shall have the above reward, or five  
dollars for each horse alone, by  
PETER TROUTMAN  
August 15, 1814. 33-3

**TAKEN** up by Larkin Martin, living on the  
Kentucky river, below the mouth of Jes-  
samine creek, a Sorrel Mare, mixed with gray  
hairs, a star in her forehead, all four of her  
feet white, about 15 3/4 hands high, and about  
eight years old, shod all round; branded A C  
on the jaw in two places; on the neck in two  
places; appears to have been nicked—appraised  
to 43 dollars, May 26, 1814.  
32-4f JOHN METCALF.

## TO STONE MASONS.

THE Subscribers wish to have three thou-  
sand Perch of Stone laid immediately,  
for which Cash will be given. Any Master  
Mason making application in the course of 15  
or 20 days, will be accommodated with the  
laying of from 500 to 1500 Perch, on advanta-  
geous terms. Any JOURNEYMAN making  
application will find constant employ and lib-  
eral wages during the present season. The  
Subscribers will give the highest wages in  
cash and constant employ to 30 **LABOURING**  
**HANDS**, during the present season.  
LEXIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.  
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 32-3\*

## BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

**LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,**  
**BRUSH MAKERS,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public they  
have commenced a branch of their busi-  
ness in Wood street, between Third and  
Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend  
carrying on the business extensively they will  
be able to supply the orders of Merchants and  
others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices,  
without carriage. From their long experi-  
ence in the business, and having the best work-  
men employed, they can furnish  
Brushes of every Description.

Of a superior quality, and on such terms as  
will be advantageous to the purchasers. In  
addition to their stock of Brushes, they have  
on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of  
Morgan's Patent  
Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.

A quantity of **Russia Bristles**, for sale  
The highest price given for **HOG'S**  
**BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.**  
Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

THE Subscriber wishes to hire three or four  
**NEGRO MEN**, for whom a liberal price  
will be given in Cash.  
DANIEL LAYTON, *Adv.*  
Lexington, May 30, 22-4f

## R. Megowan & Co.

Give five dollars in cash, for good merchantable  
**HEMP,**

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the  
town, on Russell's road.  
6-4f February 7, 1814.

## THOS. H. PINDELL.

IS just receiving in addition to his former  
stock, a complete and splendid assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
Suitable to the present and approaching sea-  
sons, which he will dispose of on good terms  
at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D.  
Macconn, opposite the Court-house, on Main-  
street.  
13-4f Lexington, March 28, 1815.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith  
Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an  
assortment of the following articles of a superi-  
or quality, all of which will be sold on reason-  
able terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warped Axes	Hammers
Stepped Hoes	Wedges
Curving Ploughs	Drawing Knives
Common ditto	Chains of all kinds
Grubbing Hoes	Shovels and Tonga
Mattocks	Crane
Hinges of all descriptions	Pothooks
Carpenters' Hatchets	Skimmers
Hand Axes	Ladles
Fishforks.	

The subscriber having five Forges, will be  
able to execute large jobs on the shortest no-  
tice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and  
carefully attended to.  
R. DOWNING, *Adv.*  
Lexington, Feb. 25, 1814. 9-4f

## LEVI L. TODD.

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo rbon  
and Scott circuit courts—his place of resi-  
dence is Lexington.  
Sept. 6, 1813 36-4f

## STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

**LEWIS SANDERS** and Co. have recom-  
menced their Cotton Spinning Factory,  
by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles  
west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built  
and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer,  
Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltions' plan,  
with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old  
prices at the factory, and at the store of John  
Scott, Jr. in town.

No. 8	83 cents	No. 15	125 cents
9	87 1/2	16	131 1/2
10	94	17	137 1/2
11	100	18	144
12	108	19	150
13	112 1/2	20	156 1/2
14	118 1/2	21	162 1/2

Families and Manufacturers will find great ad-  
vantage from the use of the short hank in pre-  
ference to the long, being more even and  
regular as to size and less liable to tangle from  
handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty  
threads in a skein, one and a half yards round,  
making eight hundred and forty yards in each  
hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is  
the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards  
each, is eight thousand four hundred yards,  
equal to two dozen and four cuts of the  
guage reele of 120 threads two & a half yards  
round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard  
and most of the articles usually sold at market.  
Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-4f

**COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.**  
HAVE established a **COMMISSION STORE**  
at New-Orleans. They have an extensive  
warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact  
every description of business in their line on  
reasonable terms.  
20-4f May 11, 1814.

**LOOK HERE!**  
WE will give constant employ to four or  
six **JOURNEYMEN BOOKBINDERS**, or  
Nine or Ten Dollars per week Wages,  
board and washing.  
WM. ESSEX & SON.  
Lexington, Ky. July 21, 1814. 30-3

\* \* \* Three or four Lads of respectable con-  
nections will be taken as Apprentices to the  
Bookbinding Business.

**A BOUNTY OF 124 DOLLARS**  
AND 160 acres of land will be given to each  
able bodied recruit, between the age of 18 and  
40 years, who will enlist in the 2d rifle regiment  
for 5 years or during the war, 50 dollars in  
hand, 50 dollars when mustered and the balance  
when discharged. Pay, 8 dollars per  
month during service.

Young men desirous of entering the army  
will find the rifle service, both active and hon-  
orable—non-commissioned officers are much want-  
ed—those who apply first of suitable capacity,  
will be appointed. Any person furnishing a  
recruit shall receive 8 dollars.  
J. HEDDELSON, *Lieut.*  
2d Regt. Riflemen.  
Lexington, May 30.

## WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at  
Sanders.  
32 August 7, 1814.

**James B. January,**  
Has removed his office to the lower house in  
Frazier's new row, two doors below the Col-  
lector's office, on Upper-street.  
Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5

## DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of  
**GOODS** from Philadelphia, at his stand  
in the stone house near the market house.  
He has **COFFEE** and Orleans **SUGAR** by the  
barrel.  
20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

## COTTON & SUGAR.

JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans  
**COTTON**, 20,000 lbs. first quality **SUGAR**.  
For sale by  
J. P. SCHATZELL.  
Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-4f

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three  
or four hundred Cords of **WOOD**, to be  
delivered at their Steam Mill, in course of the  
ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to  
purchase a few thousand bushels of **Stone Coal**,  
to be either delivered at the Mill or some con-  
venient landing on the Kentucky river.  
16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.  
Lexington Steam Mill, April 15

**BANK SHARES—FOR SALE.**  
**FIFTY SHARES** in the Bank of Kentucky.  
June 21st, 1814. LEWIS SANDERS. 25-4f

## WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 200  
Cords of **BLUE ASH** or **HICKORY**, to be  
delivered at his Brewery, in the course of  
the summer and fall.  
He also wishes to hire from next September  
or October, for six months or longer, four or  
five smart and active **BLACK MEN**, to work in  
the Brewery. None but those of good charac-  
ter will be engaged. For such, liberal wages  
will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a **COOPER**  
who understands making tight Casks. Liberal  
wages will be given for an attentive good work-  
man.  
JOHN COLEMAN,  
Lexington Brewery.  
Lexington, June 9, 1814.

**FOR SALE** at the Brewery, two large  
**PUMPS**, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and  
Bands complete. 24-4f

## NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to **Lowry & Shaw**,  
either by bond, note or book account, are re-  
quested to come forward and make immediate  
payment—those excepted having running ac-  
counts under special agreement. The busi-  
ness will continue to be conducted under the  
firm of  
June 29, 1813. LOWRY & SHAW. 26-4f

THE highest price in CASH will be given  
for a Hand to bore in a well. Apply to H. C.  
Ellis, in Lexington, or Charles Ellis, Mount-  
sterling. June 28. 26

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

**FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set. June Term, 1814**  
Daniel Morris, John Morris and Wm.  
Chambers, complainants—against  
Hidden Edwards, Clement Bell, and Mar-  
garet his wife, John Steel and Anna his  
wife, Abraham S. Van de Graff and Jane  
his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steel  
and William Steel, heirs of Andrew Steel,  
deceased, the heirs and representatives of  
Thomas Quirk, dec. the heirs and repre-  
sentatives of John Allison, dec. the heirs  
and representatives of David Dryden,  
dec. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden,  
Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—de-  
fendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their  
attorney, and the defendants, the heirs and  
representatives of John Allison, dec. and the  
defendant Andrew Vance, having failed to en-  
ter their appearance herein agreeably to law  
and the rules of the court, and it appearing  
to the satisfaction of this court that they are  
not inhabitants of this commonwealth; there-  
fore, on the motion of the said complainants, it  
is ordered that unless the said defendants shall  
appear here on or before the first day of our  
next September term and answer the com-  
plainants' bill, that the same will be taken and  
considered as confessed against them: and it  
is further ordered that a copy of this order be  
inserted in some authorised paper for eight  
weeks in succession agreeably to law.  
A copy. Attest,  
29-8 THO. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence taking in  
**BARLEY** on the first of September at his  
Brewery in Lexington.—He will also purchase  
**HOPS** in large or small quantities.  
JOHN COLEMAN, *Adv.*  
July 18, 1814. 29-4f

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on Sunday  
the 17th inst. a negro Boy named **CAMDEN**,  
(generally called Kemp) about twenty years  
of age, five feet seven or eight inches high;  
well made, and of a yellow complexion, and  
left handed—had on when he went away, a  
fur hat, about half worn, a drab frock coat,  
torn and mended between the shoulders, and  
very tight sleeves; a pair of tow linen pan-  
talons, and a linen shirt, with shoes and thread  
socks. Likewise carried with him a blue  
cloth coat with white metal buttons; one pair  
of white dimity, and one pair of tow linen  
pantalons, and two coarse shirts—his other  
clothing not recollected. Whoever will ap-  
prehend said boy and deliver him to me, or  
confine him so that I get him again, shall be  
liberally rewarded.

**ABRAHAM BOWMAN, Jr.**  
Fayette county, July 18, 1814. 30-3t

**JOHN SCOTT, Jr.**  
Offers for sale his stock of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**

Being a very general assortment for a retail  
store. This stock was carefully selected for  
this market in the fall & winter of 1812 & 13,  
at which time goods were considerably lower  
than at present—will be sold for approved  
negotiable paper, at 3, 6, 9 & 12 months.  
Lexington, July 18, 1814.

## CASH.

WILL be given for a small **FARM** within  
ten miles of Lexington; well watered  
and with comfortable improvements, suited to  
a small family.  
JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.  
July 18, 1814. 29-4f

**TAKEN** up by Mary Close, on the Hickman  
road, 4 miles from Nicholasville, Jes-  
samine county, a Bay Mare, six years old, 15  
& an half hands high—branded B M on the near  
shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars.  
PETER HIGBEE, j. p.

## KENTUCKY.

**Nicholas Circuit, Set. June Term, 1814.**  
JOHN BRYAN, complt. against  
SAMUEL BLYTHE, defendant, } In Ch'ry.  
THIS day came the complainant by his  
counsel, and the defendant not having en-  
tered his appearance herein agreeably to law  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an  
inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore,  
on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on or  
before the first day of the next September  
term of this court and answer the complain-  
ant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall  
be taken as confessed against him: that a copy of  
this order be inserted in some authorised news-  
paper in this state for eight weeks successively.  
A copy. Attest, 30-8  
LEWIS H. ARNOLD, c. n. c. c.